This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Whatever your present self may be, resolve with all your strength never to degenerate thence.—C. Bronte.

WHOLE NO. 1379 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1937 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer | VOL. 27, NO. 38

Child Labor Amendment Ratification Campaign Will Be Vigorously Pressed

American Federation of Labor Does Not Consider Limited Provisions on Labor of Children in Fair Labor Standards Bill as Substitute for Broader Authority Given Congress by Amendment to the Fundamental Law—Ratification by Eight More States Will Put Amendment Into the Constitution.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—With favorable action by only eight more States required to ratify the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution, the American Federation of Labor and other progressive forces confidently expect that enough backward legislatures will realize the distressingly bad effects of chaining children to the wheels of industry and commerce to confer upon Congress the controlling authority over the labor of children granted by the amendment.

A. F. of L. Started 1937 Campaign

The campaign for making the amendment a part of the fundamental law of the land during 1937 was initiated by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the annual convention of the Federation in Tampa, Florida, last November. The Council cited the efforts of the A. F. of L. in securing favorable action on the amendment by twenty-four States during previous years and emphasized the importance of the plan of questioning candidates for the various legislatures and urging the voters to oppose those hostile to the amendment.

The Tampa convention approved the work of the Executive Council and in addition adopted a resolution introduced by Delegate E. J. Manion, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, which pointed out that the last convention of the Telegraphers unanimously voted to extend its efforts to secure the adoption of the Child Labor Amendment, urged that the A. F. of L. convention recognize this action as indicative of social progress, reiterate its approval of the amendment and ask the affiliate organizations to drive ahead full speed for its ratification.

Green Mobilized Organized Labor

The convention urged "every labor organization in the states where the amendment has not been ratified

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(From September 13 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement.)

NEWS WRITERS UNION ANNOUNCED BY GREEN

A. F. of L. President Says New Unit Will Not Include Clerical Workers; Expulsion of Newspaper Guild Locals From Central Bodies Planned.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

St. Louis, Mo.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement issued here, announced that the A. F. of L. was planning a nation-wide drive to organize news writers in unions affiliated with the Federation.

This action was taken following the announcement by officials of the American Newspaper Guild in New York City that a referendum of the Guild members showed 3,392 in favor and 1,691 against the action of the Guild convention here last June which voted to affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization. Ten national and international unions which joined with John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, in establishing the C. I. O., were suspended by the 1936 convention of the American Federation of Labor for setting up a dual organization within the American Federation of Labor and for disloyalty to the Federation.

In making public the plan for the new A. F. of L. newspaper workers union, Mr. Green said:

"All news and editorial employees of

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LETTER CARRIERS CONSIDER POSTAL SERVICE CONDITIONS

Biennial Convention at Kansas City Decides on 170 Subjects Affecting Workers Who Sort and Deliver Mail; Legislative Program Includes Optional Retirement After Thirty Years Service, Widows' Pensions, Longevity Pay, Higher Wages for Village Carriers, Compensation for Occupational Diseases, Retention of Forty-Hour Week, and Government Hospitalization For Postal Employes.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Enthusiasm for the achievements of the National Association of Letter Carriers and faith in its prospects for the future featured the thirty-first convention of the Association at Kansas City, Mo., from September 6 to 11.

The final report of the credentials committee showed 1,876 officers and delegates in attendance, the largest number in the history of the Association.

The immense amount of work handled by the delegates is shown by the fact that nearly 4,000 resolutions were turned over to the resolutions committee six days before the convention met. The committee boiled down this mass of resolutions to cover 170 subjects, consideration of which occupied most of the last four days of the session.

Legislative Program

The long program covering legislation and rules concerning carriers includes widows' pensions, optional retirement after thirty years of service, longevity pay, higher wages for village carriers, delivery of catalogs by truck, compensation for occupational diseases, no change in present forty-hour law, and the right of carriers to sit while casing mail.

The convention also adopted a strong resolution favoring the thirty-hour week for private industry.

One of the outstanding features of the convention was the parade on Labor Day, conceded to be the largest and most colorful one held in Kansas City for many years. Eighteen letter carrier bands from all sections of the country participated in the parade.

Howes Commends 40-Hour Week

The high spot of the opening session was the speech of William W. Howes, First Assistant Postmaster General, who declared that the introduction of the 40-hour week had created 11,000 additional jobs in the postal service. He paid a tribute to Postmaster General Farley, who, he said, was deeply interested in the welfare of the letter carriers. He stated that the Post Office

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MEMPHIS BARBERS WIN LICENSING ORDINANCE

New City Law Fixes Opening and Closing Hours and Sets Minimum Prices for Haircuts and Shaves.

Memphis, Tenn. (AFLNS).—Memphis has joined the parade of cities that are adopting barbers' license ordinances for the mutual protection of the trade and of the public. Such laws, whether in municipality, county or state, are usually opposed only by non union shop owners and similar interests.

In Memphis, Barbers' Local Union No. 415 and the local branch of the Master Barbers' Association both supported the barbers' license ordinance, which recently passed its final reading.

The new ordinance provides for stringent sanitary regulations and sets opening and closing hours. The Memphis measure also sets minimum rates of 40 cents for haircuts and 25 cents for shaves, which is expected to put a crimp in the cut-throat competition of so-called barber schools and unskilled individuals.

Thirty-Year Optional Retirement Law Planned for Next Session of Congress

Liberal Annuity Legislation for Widows of Government Employes Will Also Be Considered by Federal Legislators; Measures Are Supported by American Federation of Labor.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Bills providing optional retirement for employes of the Federal Government after thirty years' service and setting up an annuity system for the widows of retired employes, which it was hoped would be enacted into law during 1937, were postponed until next year by the many parliamentary complications in Congress caused by the proposal to reorganize the Federal Judiciary and other unforeseen controversial matters.

The enactment of these measures, which are supported by the unions of Government employes affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, was recommended by the 1936 con-

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TEXAN VIOLATES 9-HOUR LAW FOR WOMEN; FINED

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Violations of the Texas State 9-hour law are reported as being vigorously prosecuted. Offenders are usually found guilty, when deputy State Labor Commissioners make formal complaints.

An example of this vigilance against the chiselers, many of which might be cited, was the action of Judge H. C. Blades, in Beaumont, who fined J. A. Baylis, cafe operator, $50 and costs, setting the law breaker back $61, which Beaumont labor officials believe, however, would have served best had it gone into the hands of his low-paid employees.

C. I. O. UNIONS OUSTED BY NEW JERSEY LABOR

Delegates to State Convention Obey A. F. of L. Constitution With Only One Dissenting Vote; Democracy Endorsed, Dictatorship Condemned.

Asbury Park, N. J. (AFLNS).—The fifty-ninth annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, with but one dissenter among the six hundred delegates, voted to expel from membership all unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization. Ten of the National and International Unions which joined in establishing and promoting the C. I. O. were suspended by the 1936 convention of the American Federation of Labor for establishing a dual organization and promoting insurrection among the A. F. of L. unions.

The delegates to the New Jersey convention dissociated the C. I. O. unions from membership following a message from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, which said the situation "has been tolerated so far in hopes of effecting a settlement, but our hopes have not been realized."

A blistering criticism of the C. I. O. was made by Louis Marciante, president of the New Jersey Federation, who charged the Lewis group with using "the despicable bribe to have local union officers vote their membership into the C. I. O. without taking the trouble to give local union members the right to vote on the question."

Taking up the charge widely circulated by the C. I. O. that the American Federation of Labor did not care to organize unskilled workers, Mr. Marciante denounced it as a "dastardly lie," adding: "If it be true, why then did

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SPOKANE PICKETING DECISION APPEALED

Teamsters Brotherhood Will Take Judge Huneke's Ruling to Oregon Supreme Court.

Spokane, Wash. (AFLNS).—A peculiar ruling was recently made here by Superior Judge William A. Huneke against the Teamsters Union of Spokane relative to picketing the Builders Supply Company.

Judge Huneke declared that a strike for benefit of employees is entirely within the rights of labor, but that one intended primarily to injure a corporation or firm is illegal, with the implication that picketing as a method of carrying on what the Judge called an illegal strike is also illegal.

In interpreting the decision, labor attorneys here said that picketing any establishment where union members quit work in order to get better pay or better working conditions is subject to picketing under Judge Huneke's decision.

On the other hand, labor attorneys also point out that usally one of the objects of picketing a struck plant is to take away some of its patronage, and that this withdrawal of patronage might be regarded by some judges as "injuring" the firm.

The original temporary injunction to prevent the teamsters union from picketing the Builders Supply Company was signed by Judge Joseph B. Lindsley and the hearing in which the injunction was made permanent was heard before Judge Huneke.

Council for the Spokane Teamsters Union announced that Judge Huneke's ruling would be appealed to the Oregon Supreme Court.

GOOD GAINS LISTED BY TIMBER WORKERS

Strikes Won by A. F. of L. Unions in Wisconsin and Michigan; C. I. O. Disruptive Methods on the Pacific Coast Minimized.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Timber workers of the nation associated with the American Federation of Labor through the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, continue to report substantial progress for their bona fide labor union, in spite of frantic efforts of scattered C. I. O. adherents to disrupt their organization and retard their progress by C. I. O. affiliation.

The Pacific Coast and Northwest section generally has reported many gains recently. Similar gains are also reported further East.

From Phelps, Wisconsin, comes word that a seven-weeks' strike by Wisconsin Timber Workers' Local Union No. 2766 has been won, with the signing of a union contract by the C. M. Christianson Company. The contract sets 40 cents an hour as a minimum, establishes seniority rights and recognizes the union as sole bargaining agency for the workers.

Among other reports is one from Ironwood, Michigan, telling of the first important victory in the strike of Michigan lumberjacks, when four operators broke through the Ford and U. S. Steel stronghold and signed up with the Michigan Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union, Local 2530, which is recognized as the workers' sole collective bargaining agency. The contract provides for a minimum pay of 40 cents an hour, increased prices for piecework, a number of other improvements and a definite plan of arbitration of grievances as they arise.

WASHINGTON CEMENT UNION WINS PAY INCREASE PACT

Irvin, Wash. (AFLNS).—An agreement providing a wage increase of 8 cents an hour and a minimum scale of 58 cents an hour was negotiated by Cement Workers Local 20700 of Irvin with the Spokane Portland Cement Company. Martin Graf, A. F. of L. organizer, represented the union in finalizing the contract.

CLEVELAND KNITTERS CAST LARGE VOTE FOR A. F. OF L.

Cleveland, Ohio (AFLNS).—In a government supervised election, the employees of the Stone Knitting Mill here roundly defeated the Committee for Industrial Organization and rolled up a big majority for the American Federation of Labor as the collective bargaining agency for the workers. There were 298 ballots cast for the A. F. of L. and only 148 for the C. I. O.

EDITORIALS

Principles Involved in Interpreting the Constitution

The paramount necessity of justices of the Supreme Court of the United States being persons of broad social vision able to realize the importance of interpreting the Constitution in accordance with the lines set forth in the preamble that it was adopted by the people of the United States to "promote the general welfare," was plainly set forth by Stanley Reed, Solicitor General of the United States, in a radio address on "The Constitution," at the beginning of Constitution Week.

Mr. Reed did not refer directly to the statement attributed to Chief Justice Hughes, many years ago, to the effect that the Constitution is what the judges say it is, but it is probable he had that axiomatic declaration in mind in his assertion regarding the "disagreements" that arise among the judiciary relative to the "application of the accepted principles" of the Constitution.

On this point, Mr. Reed said:

> "To a jurist or judge steeped in the nineteenth century philosophy of individualism, governmental regulation of the affairs of mankind may seem arbitrary, capricious and unreasonable and so, unconstitutional, while to the majority of his colleagues or fellow citizens the same legislation may seem entirely consistent with the due process of law which is required by the Constitution.
>
> "To one group of judges a minimum wage act is a deprivation of the freedom of contract, while to another it is a means of safeguarding liberty 'in a sound organization, which requires the protection of the law against' evils.
>
> "If one's conception of a manufacturing enterprise is that of an isolated activity, carrying on production, separately from the purchase or sale of raw or finished commodities, the effort of the Federal Government to regulate the labor relations of that industry appear as beyond the limits of the commerce clause and as an interference with freedom of contract.
>
> "On the other hand, a realistic acceptance of the simple truth, that each establishment is but a little cog in the machine of commerce and the right of labor to organize is correlative, with the right of employers to select their employes and organize their business, leads inevitably to the conclusion that the Federal Government may exercise its power over commerce to protect that commerce from the threat of disruption by labor controversies.
>
> "Many differences as to the limitations of constitutional doctrines arise from the varying attitude of judges toward social and economic problems."

It is from persons who reason from their "varying attitude" toward social and economic problems that the President of the United States appoints the justices of the Supreme Court. It is therefore indisputable that the Chief Executive of the nation, himself a firm believer in the principle that the Constitution should be a means to "promote the general welfare" and "secure the blessings of liberty" to the people of the United States, should select for this high judicial office citizens who are loyal to the same philosophy of justice for the masses and who will reflect that philosophy in determining the rights of the people under our Fundamental Law.

CCC Socially Useful Work For Campers and Picnickers

A pointed illustration of the beneficial work performed by the thousands of young men enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps is found in a brief account issued by the CCC in connection with improving 48 public camp and picnic grounds, with an aggregate area of approximately 75 acres, located in Michigan's State forests and game refuges.

"Accomodations at most of these camps and picnic grounds are planned for six or less persons," according to the report by the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps. "The camp grounds were constructed to offer as much privacy as possible, individual sites being separated by trees and underbrush from other sites at the same camp. Pure drinking water, camp stoves or fireplaces, tables and benches, cleared spaces for trailers or tents, and sanitary facilities are furnished at each site."

The ever growing army of tourists who frequent public camp and picnic grounds on their journeys across the United States will keenly appreciate the added pleasure resulting from the improvements described as having been made in the Michigan camp and picnic grounds by the CCC enrollees.

Moreover, the practical vocational education which the CCC youths receive must not be overlooked. On this point the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps points out that the development of these grounds is "the type of project on which a great deal of individual training on the job instruction may be given the enrollees on a variety of activities."

The CCC costs the citizens of the United States a number of million dollars a year, but the social benefits received through the labor of these young men are evidently worth much more than the taxes paid.

NORTHWEST LUMBER WORKERS VOTE LOYALTY TO A. F. OF L.

Joint Council Formed by Longview Convention, Representing 60 Locals, Clips the Wings of Lewis' C. I. O. Woodworkers Federation; Union Label Covers Industry "From Stump to Finished Products."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The organization of the Joint Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers at Longview, Washington, by the representatives of locals loyal to the American Federation of Labor and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, very effectively crimps the disruptionist activities started by the C.I.O. unions in Washington and Oregon, which recently set up a Federation of their own affiliated with the Lewis group.

The convention was attended by 140 delegates representing 60 locals in Washington and Oregon. The field of the new group covers the entire Northwest, including British Columbia.

C. I. O. Dual Union Opposed

The following account of the convention was given by Vic Davis of Bremerton, business agent for Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local No. 2575, as reported in the Bremerton Journal, Bremerton, Wash., the official organ of organized labor in Kitsap County:

"This formation of the Joint Council of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers in the Unity convention held over last week-end in Longview means that we lumber workers can go forward from here and progress ahead the same as in the past. During the past three years we have made greater gains than during any other period in the history of the industry. Now, with this new Joint

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PAWTUCKET CLERKS WIN MINIMUM PAY AGREEMENT

44-Hour Week Also Included in Pact Covering 500 Employes; Saturday Evening Closing of 1,800 Stores Sought.

Pawtucket, R. I. (AFLNS)—Among many gains made recently by A. F. of L. local unions here was a signed union agreement with the "Big Six" depart-

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FURNITURE UNIONS WIN IMPORTANT VICTORIES

Fort Smith Reinstates Union Men With Back Pay; Chair Company Employes in Union City Pocket Wage Raise; Portland Local Wins Five Contracts; Locals in Chicago Increase Membership.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Continued gains by the Affiliated Furniture Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are being constantly reported.

An important victory was recently achieved by Local No. 1910, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, when four employees of the Ward Furniture Manufacturing Company, discharged for union activities, were reinstated, receiving a total of $780 in pay for time lost.

According to "The Furniture Worker," published by the Advisory Council of Furniture Workers, Pacific Coast Division, at Los Angeles, the Ward concern recognized the bona fide union as the sole collective bargaining representative for its employees, and agreed to disband a "company union."

The gains were made through appeal to the National Labor Relations Board, but acceptance by the company was reported by Secretary Sprouse of the local union to have been prompted by the fact that the furniture workers of Fort Smith are now almost 100 per cent organized.

Portland Furniture Workers, Local 1482, recently secured five new union contracts with employers, with others pending.

At Union City, Pa., 130 members of Local 1806 won a strike at the Standard Chair Company, getting increased pay of from 2 to 6 cents an hour and other gains.

Three flourishing Furniture Workers' locals are reported from Chicago, Illinois, with organization started less than a year ago. Local No. 1608 has over 2,500 members and the newest one, No. 1924, already boasts of over 500 active members.

All of which, it is pointed out, assured continued progress for the workers in the furniture industry.

C. I. O. Leaders Assailed By Green For Open Attempt At Minority Rule

President of American Federation of Labor, in Speech to Letter Carriers, Declares Lewis and His Associates Brazenly Schemed to Overthrow Majority Decision of Federation's Convention and Set Up a Dictatorship Within the Labor Movement, But Cites Figures Showing That the A. F. of L. Has Added One Million Members Since the C. I. O. Minority-Rulers Started Their Disruptionist Activities and Made War on Democratic Procedure.

"As Long as I Am Clothed With the Responsibility for Leading This Great Movement of Working Men and Women, the Principles for Which It Stands Will Never Be Compromised; We Will Meet the Foe Courageously and Fearlessly Wherever He May Present Himself, Let Him Be a Professing Friend or an Open Foe; the Banner of the American Federation of Labor Flies High; It Will Never Be Lowered; It Will Go On to Victory."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, did not beat about the bush nor camouflage his words in discussing, before the convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers, in Kansas City, Mo., the democracy-assassinating and unity-destroying policy of the Committee for Industrial Organization, ten of whose national and international unions have been suspended by the A. F. of L. for establishing a dual unit and for general disloyalty to the American Federation of Labor constitution and principles.

After paying a deserved tribute to the officials of the Letter Carriers' Association in protecting the wages and hours of the thousands of workers making up its membership, he poured the following shrapnel into the purpose, policies and tactics of the Communist-supported Committee for Industrial Organization:

I wish just briefly to refer to a matter about which you are thinking and to which I must refer on this occasion.

I regret that it becomes necessary for me to refer to any division that might have been created within the ranks of labor, but you would not expect me to come from Washington to Kansas City to speak to you without referring to this great division that has been created within the house of labor.

You want to know the truth from me. You want some facts about which you perhaps have been wondering or which you have been discussing. So, for just a few moments, I will refer to it.

Importance of Labor Unity

I have always regarded unity and solidarity within the ranks of labor as our chief asset. United, we can meet the common enemy. They seek to conquer when we are divided.

On this occasion I want to disavow with all the power at my command any responsibility for the division which has been created within the house of labor. On the contrary, I have endeavored in season and out of season to appeal to common sense, to judgment, in order to heal the breach. However, every request for a conference has been

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(From September 13 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement.)

AMBRIDGE ELECTION WON BY A. F. OF L.

Electrical Workers Brotherhood Defeats C. I. O. Union by 105 Majority in Ballot Ordered by Labor Relations Board.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Ambridge, Pa.—The action of the National Labor Relations Board in voiding the closed shop contract negotiated by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with the National Electric Products Corporation and ordering an election of the corporation's employes to choose a collective bargaining agency was firmly repudiated here when the Brotherhood polled 780 votes to 675 for the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, an affiliate of John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization established mainly to overthrow

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POST OFFICE CLERKS ADOPT SIX-POINT LEGISLATIVE PLAN

Seniority, Longevity, Legislation for Substitutes, and Widows' Pensions Included in Recommendations of Toledo Convention; Delegates Reaffirm Loyalty to American Federation of Labor.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The national convention of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, meeting at Toledo, Ohio, September 6 to 11 was notable as being the largest in the history of the organization.

The convention in a strongly worded resolution reaffirmed its faith in the American Federation of Labor. The resolution expressed gratitude for the assistance rendered by the organized labor movement in the past. The convention also disapproved resolutions against payment of the one cent per member per month voluntary contribution to the American Federation of Labor suggested by the Cincinnati conference last Spring.

The convention adopted a six point legislative program which included the Court of Appeals, seniority by legislation or regulation, the original Mead-McCarren Longevity Pay bill, remedial legislation for substitutes, liberalization of the retirement act, including widows' annuities, and the elimination of temporary employes from the postal service.

A. F. of L. Delegates Chosen

It elected Alexander Jeffrey of Louisville, Ky., and Nelson Franklin, president of the Toledo Local as delegates to the 1937 American Federation of Labor Convention. Those elected to the 1938 convention were John C. Sweeney of Cincinnati, and George Case of Rochester, N. Y. In addition to these, President George and Legislative Representative Hyatt, together with a member of the Local in the convention city, will constitute the delegation.

The next convention city is Houston, Texas.

National Officers Elected

All of the national officers with one exception were reelected. President George, Legislative Representative Hyatt, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer Torka were unanimously reelected, as were Vice Presidents Frisvold of San Francisco, Stimpson of Indianapolis, W. W. Harvey of Omaha, William I. Horner of Nashville, and John T. Driscoll of

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PROGRESSIVE MINERS GAIN ILLINOIS PACT

Agreement With Coal Producers Association Provides $6 Daily Basic Scale and 35-Hour Week.

Springfield, Ill. (AFLNS).—After negotiations extending over six months the Progressive Miners of America finalized an agreement with the Coal Producers Association of Illinois covering wages and hours. The contract provides a 35-hour week, a $6 daily basic scale, and a number of other standard union rules.

Joe Ozanic, president of the Progressive Miners, said a referendum would be held to determine whether the membership approves the two-year contract which is to be retroactive to April 1. The contract will be effective until March 31, 1939.

Fitchburg Pocketbook Manufacturing Firm Violated Labor Relations Law, Is Charge

Ladies Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers Union Says Margolin Company Discharged Twelve Employes for Union Membership.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York, N. Y.—Charges of violating the National Labor Relations Act in maintaining a "company union" have been lodged against the Margolin Manufacturing Company, pocketbook manufacturers of Fitchburg, Mass., by the International Ladies Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers' Union. The union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is alleged 12 union members were discharged by the firm for refusing to join the company union.

Isidor Laderman, president of the union, which now includes many pocketbook workers in New England, stated that charges were brought in the Boston regional office of the National Labor Relations Board, and the Washington office has advised the union that an investigation of the charges is now under way.

The Margolin concern, one of the largest pocketbook manufacturers, was charged in a statement issued by President Laderman with being "responsible for an attempt to lower the standards of the entire industry." Continuing, he stated:

"We are confident that the Margolin Manufacturing Company will be compelled to obey the law and cease its unfair labor practices. Our union is determined to see to it that pocketbook workers are protected in their effort to achieve genuine collective bargaining and to put an end to company unionism and discriminatory tactics on the part of the employers."

C. I. O. Leaders Assailed By Green For Open Attempt At Minority Rule

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denied, and every appeal made by the American Federation of Labor has been spurned.

Minority Rule Condemned

How can you deal with those who refuse to meet with you and confer? What interpretation can you place upon the refusal of those who fail to meet with you? Well, it is this: "That we are determined at any cost to go on with our program of division and discord within the ranks of labor; nothing will stop us; we are going to continue."

All right. If that is the answer, we will accept it, and we will accept the challenge because I assure you that the American Federation of Labor, founded by that great patriot, Samuel Gompers, and established upon an eternal foundation supported by men who have given their lives for it and who are ready to do so again, will never surrender to a minority force.

Majority Decision of Atlantic City Convention

Two years ago we were united. We met in a great congress of labor at Atlantic City. Just as you are thrashing out your administrative and organization problems here, we thrashed them out there in the open forum of debate. These questions were settled just as you settle them on the floor of this convention.

The widest, most complete and unlimited opportunity was given to all to present their points of view, their facts and their arguments. A vote was taken only after debate was concluded by unanimous consent; and then the vote—two-thirds of the delegates in the convention sustaining the report of the committee and one-third, representing the minority, refusing to do so.

Would you not think that that would settle the question? Was that majority decisive? Suppose you settle a question here by two-thirds vote. What is the rule? The minority yields. The majority controls. That is democracy and democratic government.

C. I. O. Formed Dual Group

But suppose that the one-third who were defeated would go out into another hall and there set up a rump, dual organization of letter carriers, how would you feel about that? You would resent it and fight it because that would mean division and discord within your ranks.

That is just what happened two years ago. The division was created by the minority going out and setting up a dual, rival union called the Committee for Industrial Organization.

I declare to you that if there had been no Committee for Industrial Organization we would still be united, a happy family. If there had been no dual movement of this kind set up, there would be no ripping, tearing, dividing policy within the house of labor.

I place the responsibility for this hatred, this division that has been created within the family of labor, at the doorstep of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Since then we have pleaded, we have begged, we have asked that they return—but no. They have refused. That is the situation now.

Craft vs. Industrial Unionism Is Not the Issue

They say that the cause of the division was over the question of an organization policy, whether we should pursue a policy of industrial unionism or a policy of craft unionism.

My friends, that was not the issue, because the American Federation of Labor has always pursued a policy which provides for the organization of the workers under both forms of organization.

The United Mine Workers was chartered by the American Federation of Labor as an industrial union. It was given jurisdiction over all men employed in and around the coal mines of the nation.

The garment trades were given the same jurisdiction.

Practically all of them who formed the Committee for Industrial Organization were beneficiaries of charters granted by the American Federation of Labor giving them this wide, comprehensive industrial jurisdcition.

A. F. of L. Organized Auto Workers

The Autmobile Workers International Union, organized just about two years ago, was organized by the American Federation of Labor. Our money and our service established that union. I presented them with a charter at the convention held in South Bend, Ind., two years ago last month.

We organized the federal unions in the automobile industry where not a single worker had been organized before. Then, having established a sufficient number of federal unions, we called them together, organized them into a national union, and gave them a charter. They are still operating under the charter granted them by the American Federation of Labor.

Industrial Charter Granted

What did that charter give them in the way of jurisdiction? Many people have been deceived and do not understand that the charter given these automobile workers covered all production workers employed in the automobile manufacturing plants of the nation. The only reservation made was that tool makers, die-sinkers, pattern makers, highly skilled workers, should be accorded the right to negotiate for themselves if they wished to do so.

And why shouldn't the skilled worker be accorded the right to negotiate and commercialize his skill, genius and training to the highest advantage? He would rather, as a group, negotiate his wage agreements than to have common labor fix the wages for him. And isn't that sound?

One-Man Dictatorship of Labor Movement

So the automobile workers were given an industrial charter. Consequently, that was not the issue. We have adjusted ourselves to changing industrial and economic conditions, and have applied the form of organization in a wide and comprehensive way which is suited to the needs of the workers. That was not the issue. It was another issue. I will tell you what it was.

It was the consuming ambition of one man to control the labor movement of the country and set himself up as a dictator. That was the issue, for if there ever was an organization established in America that is a one-man organization, it is the Committee for Industrial Organization—one man.

Democracy Must Be Preserved

We believe here in the Federation that our great movement should be governed from the bottom up. They believe that it should be governed from the top down.

What can you do with anyone when he is influenced by that? There is no appeal that can be made because the door is closed. Facts make no impression. The needs of the situation have no effect.

It appears to me that if I were responsible for a split in the labor movement such as has occurred in this nation, dividing men into bitter enemies when they should be brothers in arms, separating central bodies and State Federations of Labor, making enemies of men who have always been friends, causing even the loss of life because of bitterness and hatred—if I were conscious that I was responsible for that, I would turn my face and say, "Gentlemen, I have made a mistake. I love the labor movement more than I love myself, and I will correct the wrong that has been done." * * *

Million New Members Gained by A. F. of L.

Now, my friends, I am through. I came here to bring you this message and in doing so I am mighty happy to be able to report to you that the American Federation of Labor had the best year in all its existence. It seems that now as the picture unfolds, as they are able to see it better, as the truth stands out, that the working men are able to discriminate and understand—and discriminating and understanding as they do, they are coming into the American Federation of Labor, the parent body.

Approximately a million new members have been added to the American Federation of Labor during the past 12 months.

Organizing Workers in All Fields

We are organizing in every field. We are organizing in fields where no organization existed because the workers, restrained by fear, hesitated to join with their fellow men, but upon the enactment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the decision of the Supreme Court holding it valid, fear was lifted and the workers came in.

We organized in mills, in cereals, until we have almost completely organized that industry.

We are organizing in aluminum.

We are organizing in agriculture and in the canning industry.

We are organizing in the white collar and office workers groups. Thousands of workers have come in.

We are organizing in cement. That is a great industry where there was scarcely no organization a year ago and they have all turned to the American Federation of Labor.

Very soon we will be able to charter several new international unions in these fields.

Our organizers are carrying the message into every city and town throughout the country. We have built up an organizing staff of several hundred and they are preaching the doctrine of Americanism and the American Federation of Labor.

Nothing Can Stop A. F. of L.'s Progress

There is nothing that can stop this forward, onward, aggressive march of the American Federation of Labor. It is thoroughly established in the hearts and the minds and the affections of millions and millions of working men and women. It has more friends today than it ever had in the history of the American Federation of Labor.

I assure you, as long as I am clothed with the responsibility for leading this great movement of working men and women, that the principles for which it stands will never be compromised. We will meet the foe courageously and fearlessly wherever he may present himself, let him be a professing friend or an open foe.

The banner of the American Federation of Labor flies high. It will never be lowered. It will go on to victory.

LETTER CARRIERS CONSIDER POSTAL SERVICE CONDITIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

Department favored shorter hours wherever possible. He also called attention to the fact that the Department was no longer afflicted with a deficit and said it is the policy of the Postmaster General, as the surplus increases, to use it to provide better service for the patrons and better working conditions for the employes.

Gainor Reports 62,000 Members

The report of Edwin J. Gainor, president of the Association, regarding its financial condition and increased strength was received with tumultous applause. From a membership of 52,000 ten years ago, Mr. Gainor traced the increased membership year by year until it reached 54,143 in 1935 and approximately 62,000 when the present convention opened in Kansas City. It is interesting to note that the convention adopted all of the recommendations made by Mr. Gainor.

Green Delivers Address

A feature of the convention was the address by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Green recounted the great achievements of the Letter Carriers Association in shortening the hours, increasing the wages and improving the general work conditions of letter carriers in recent years and pointed out that in all of its work the Association had been backed by the A. F. of L.

A. F. of L. Policy Approved

Turning to the split caused in the labor movement through the establishment of the Committee for Industrial Organization by John L. Lewis and his associates, Mr. Green recited the persistent endeavors of the American Federation of Labor to heal the breach by the conference method and the equally persistent refusal of the C. I. O. to meet with representatives of the A. F. of L. He emphasized the necessity of preserving majority rule and democratic procedure in the American labor movement, the overthrow of which was the major object of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

In this connection the convention adopted a ringing resolution reaffirming its loyalty to the principles, policies and administration of the American Federation of Labor.

Farley Escorted by 542-Piece Band

When Postmaster General Farley reached Kansas City on the third day of the convention he was escorted from the depot to the convention headquarters by a massed letter carrier band consisting of 542 pieces. In an address to the convention that evening in the Municipal Auditorium, which was packed to capacity, Mr. Farley recounted the pleasant relations existing between the Post Office Department and the officers of the Letter Carriers Association, and with evident good nature said that frequently when the letter carriers do not get what they want from the Department they transfer their selling campaign to Congress.

Officers Elected

The general officers of the Association were all reelected without opposition. They include Edward J. Gainor, president; William J. Gorman, vice president; M. J. Finnan, secretary; C. F. Stinson, assistant secretary, and Daniel R. Sullivan, treasurer.

The convention also elected the following executive board of five members: Sol. Berry, St. Louis, Mo.; William C. Doherty, Cincinnati, Ohio; John F. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn.; D. F. Murray, Kalamazoo, Mich., and Joseph T. Tinnelly, Albany, N. Y.

For delegates to the A. F. of L. convention the Association elected President Gainor, Vice President Gorman, Secretary Finnan, Charles D. Duffy of Chicago, and L. E. Swartz of Chicago.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was chosen as the convention city for 1939, when the Letter Carriers Association will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. It was formed in Milwaukee in 1889 during the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, many of the letter carriers participating in the G. A. R. meeting.

UNIONS IN CHICAGO GAIN HIGHER WAGES

Barbers, Retail Clerks and Radio Workers Included in Groups Winning Better Living Standards by Agreements With Employers; C. I. O. Injunction Peters Out.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Chicago, Ill.—Public support of the American Federation of Labor local unions in any fair contest with C. I. O. units was again demonstrated here, when wives of trades unionists and the public in general, customers of the Marquette Food Market, made it clear to the management where their support lays. As a result, Grocery Clerks No. 1248, chartered by the Retail Clerks International Protective Association, was able to get an agreement with the management, in spite of an injunction action started but later withdrawn and in the face of unwarranted C. I. O. picketing.

Two thousand employees of Wells-Gardner & Company, one of the leading radio manufacturers in the middle west, who were recently organized into an A. F. of L. union and admitted to the Chicago Federation of Labor, have received better wages and improved working conditions through a new closed shop contract.

Barbers' local unions here recently won a substantial victory in the arbitrator's award in a dispute between the unions and the Master Barbers' Association. Journeymen barbers now receive a minimum guarantee of $26, instead of $20, and 60 per cent commission on all over $35, as a result of the settlement. Local Unions No. 548, 576 and 587, which won the advance, now have a drive under way to organize all non-union barber shops in Chicago.

NEWS WRITERS UNION ANNOUNCED BY GREEN

(Continued from Page 1)

newspapers throughout the country will be invited to join Federal unions organized by the A. F. of L. It is expected members of the Guild who voted against affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization or against its political policies will form the nucleus of this new organization."

Backed by Mechanical Trades

Mr. Green declared that the new union "will be accorded the fullest support of the mechanical trades unions of the A. F. of L., which for years have been solidly entrenched in the newspaper business. Without the help and support of those unions the Guild will be unable to maintain its position. The A. F. of L. will resist any attempt of the C. I. O. Guild to bring non-editorial and clerical workers into Guild membership. Such employes will be urged to join the established printing and mechanical trades unions."

Expulsion of Guild Chapters

With regard to the procedure for dissociating the American Newspaper Guild chapters from membership in American Federation of Labor central bodies, Mr. Green said:

"All State and central bodies of the A. F. of L. will be instructed to expel local chapters of the Guild and to refuse to give them any further cooperation, as they are no longer eligible to membership because of association with the C. I. O. On the other hand, our unions will be admitted into State and city organizations of the A. F. of L. and receive their fullest support."

Protects Freedom of Press

Pointing out that the American Federation of Labor is organizing its own union of newspaper workers "to help preserve the freedom of the American press," he said that members of the Newspaper Guild "may be committed by their association with the C. I. O. to a definite political policy." In this connection Mr. Green recalled that the A. F. of L. "for fifty years has been fighting for a free press. History shows dictatorships cannot be established without destruction of free trade unionism and that free trade unionism cannot be wiped out while a free press exists."

C. I. O. UNIONS OUSTED BY NEW JERSEY LABOR

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the A. F. of L. have the Wagner Act passed? I do not think that anyone will honestly dispute the fact that the Wagner Act is the child of the A. F. of L."

George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, told the convention that the C. I. O. is attempting to substitute "dictatorship for the democratic form of majority rule."

"We must treasure and foster the principle of majority rule above all else if unionism is to survive," he said. "The future of the American workers lies in the preservation of the trade union democracy."

Warren W. Barbour, head of the State Unemployment Commission, urged extension of the State Social Security laws to cover all employers of labor instead of the present plan, under which concerns with fewer than eight employes are exempt.

PAWTUCKET CLERKS WIN MINIMUM PAY AGREEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

ment stores of this city. The clerks' union, backed by the united support of locals affiliated with the Pawtucket Central Labor Union, negotiated the pact, which provides for the 44-hour work week, a minimum wage of $13.75, with time and a third for overtime on week days and time and a half for overtime on Sundays and holidays. Employees with a year or more of service will get two weeks' annual vacation with pay. Over 500 workers benefit by the contract.

Men and women employed in the community's food stores, who recently organized here, are pushing for similar union agreements with employers. Union representatives have already reached an agreement with a state association of owners of over 1,800 food stores to close the stores on Saturday evenings and to grant other improved conditions if similar arrangements can be effected with other stores who are not members of the association. The Rhode Island State Federation of Labor is supporting the clerks' unions in the drive to gain needed improvements, along with increased wages.

Thirty-Year Optional Retirement Law Planned for Next Session of Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

vention of the Federation at Tampa, Fla., last November.

Necessary For Social Security

These much needed improvements in laws providing social security for Federal employes and their dependents will be accomplished by amendments to the U. S. Civil Service Retirement Act.

A bill establishing thirty-year optional retirement was introduced in the Senate during the last session by Senator Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont.

Representative Robert Ramspeck of Georgia, chairman, of the House Civil Service Committee, also introduced a bill providing for the optional retirement of employes who have reached the age of 60 years and have rendered at least 30 years of service.

Representative Emanuel Celler of New York introduced the widows' annuity bill in the House of Representatives. It provided that the legal widow of a deceased retired civil service employe "shall be paid an annuity equal to three fourths of the annuity which her husband was receiving at the time of his death, payable monthly, provided it be not less than $50 per month."

These bills, or similar ones, will be introduced promptly when the next session of Congress meets in January, and it is believed they will be promptly made part of the law governing the retirement of Government employes.

Favored by A. F. of L.

In supporting this proposed legislation the 1936 convention of the American Federation of Labor expressed unstinted praise for the U. S. Civil Service Retirement Act. Asserting that broad experience has demonstrated the wisdom and usefulness of the present law, but that it would be more humanitarian and more efficient if retirement were optional after 30 years of service, and provisions made for widows of deceased annuitants, the resolution unanimously adopted by the 1936 convention concluded with this resolve:

"That, in keeping with the requirements of service needs, the American Federation of Labor reaffirms its declaration made in previous conventions and instructs its Executive Council to cooperate with affiliated government employes' organizations to secure the enactment of a 30-year optional retirement law and a widows' annuity."

Decisions of Railroad Adjustment Board Published by Railway Employes' Department

Chicago, Ill. (AFLNS).—The Railway Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor now furnishes to the railroad field staff, officers and general chairmen of the affiliated organizations printed copies of decisions made by the Second Division of the National Railroad Adjustment Board. The decisions are concerned with various disputes filed by railroad employes regarding violations of agreements.

The organizations affiliated with the Railway Employes Department are the International Association of Machinists; International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America; International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; Sheet Metal Workers International Association, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, Switchmen's Union of North America, and the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, Round House and Railway Shop Laborers.

B. M. Jewell is president of the department and Jas. M. Burns, secretary-treasurer.

LABOR BOARD REFUSES DOCKYARD ELECTION

Decision Holds Majority of Todd Seattle Dry Docks Belong to A. F. of L. Metal Trades Council.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Constant attempts at sabotaging or otherwise intimidating members of A. F. of L. bona-fide unions by other groups received another severe set-back recently, when the National Labor Relations Board refused to order an election in a shipyard in which the evidence indicates an overwhelming majority of the employees belong to the Metal Trades Council, made up of A. F. of L. unions.

The election was asked in a petition of a group calling itself the "Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Local No. 10," in the plant of the Todd Seattle Dry Docks, Inc.

The Todd concern, the third largest shipbuilders on the Pacific Coast, employs up to 1,135 men, about three-fourths of whom are skilled workers and the balance common laborers. The firm now has a closed shop agreement with the Metal Trades Council covering all skilled craftsmen and helpers.

AMBRIDGE ELECTION WON BY A. F. OF L.

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democratic procedure in the labor movement.

The Electrical Workers Brotherhood and the National Electric Products Corporation signed the agreement a number of months ago. The C. I. O. union challenged the contract on the allegation that the A. F. of L. union did not represent the majority of the company's employes. After an investigation of the C. I. O. complaint the National Labor Board voided the agreement, despite the fact that a United States District Court had ordered it enforced, and ordered an election in which the C. I. O. union expected to win an overwhelming victory. But when the ballots were counted, the majority was on the side of the A. F. of L. union.

The majority of 105 for the Electrical Workers Brotherhood was announced after 155 ballots had been challenged and disregarded pending a decision by the Labor Relations Board. The rejected votes were cast by maintenance men and others not usually classified as production employes. It was stated by competent observers that regardless of the Board's final ruling the election result would not be changed because the challenged ballots were divided between the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. group.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its recent meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., condemned the action of the National Labor Relations Board in voiding the agreement between the Electrical Workers Brotherhood and the Electric Products Corporation as a violation of the National Labor Relations Act. "The Board has no right," the Council said, "to void any agreement entered into by any employer with a legitimate labor organization."

COURT BANS EMPLOYER ASSAULTS ON PICKETS

Judge Wilson of Los Angeles Enjoins Long Beach Auto Dealers From Using Violence Against Members of Auto Maintenance Union.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The usual procedure was reversed in a recent court action in Los Angeles, when a labor union secured a temporary injunction against an employer.

Shortly after Superior Judge Wilson signed a preliminary injunction sought by the Long Beach Automobile Dealers' Association, he issued a temporary restraining order enjoining three members of the Association and their employees from intimidating or using violence on pickets of Auto Maintenance Local No. 1126, chartered by the International Association of Machinists.

The union alleged in its cross-complaint that, although a peaceful picket line was being conducted, employees and representatives of the three dealers mentioned had used vile and profane language toward the pickets and in other ways had threatened them. Previously, there had been at attack on pickets, on July 9, with pick handles, wrenches and tire irons, in which attack several of the pickets had been injured.

Labor officials have pointed out that quick and effective resort to legal protection afforded labor now might serve as a deterrent to the indiscriminate beating of pickets.

ST. PAUL UNIONS LIST GAINS IN ORGANIZATION

Eight Public Welfare Departments Granted County Employes Union Charter; Meat Cutters, Musicians and Machinists Negotiate Closed Shop Agreements.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

St. Paul, Minn.—Keeping step with the swift pace set by American Federation of Labor unions in many parts of the nation, locals in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and adjacent territory continue to record many gains both as to membership and favorable new union contracts.

Employees of eight public welfare departments in Ramsey County have been granted a charter by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, A. F. of L. affiliate, after they broke away from the so-called "Federation of Public Service Employees." The new local has about 500 members.

Meat Cutters' Local Union No. 114 has signed closed shop agreements with eight more markets, bringing the number of union markets to over 40 in three months, and the campaign is still going strong.

Milk Drivers' Local Union No. 546 recently signed up three more ice cream concerns and a drive for 100 per cent organization of the industry appears headed for success. This local is now one of the largest affiliated with the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly.

St. Paul Musicians' Association, Local No. 30, A. F. of M., reports splendid results in a big organization drive. While it has been necessary to place five taverns, cafes and buffets on the "we don't patronize" list, union contracts have been secured with a large number of such places, bringing higher pay and better conditions to many musicians and providing additional work for present members.

GOVERNMENT WORKERS' STRIKES IN MEXICO

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Concurrently with widespread discussion in the United States concerning the right of Government employees to strike, with agreement pretty general that they shouldn't, comes word from Mexico that Mexican Government employees have this right.

The new Civil Service Bill drawn up and submitted by President Cardenas, to govern the labor relations between the executive branch of the Government and its employees, and recognition of the right to organize and to strike have been included, with only minor limitations.

While police and members of the army were not included in the original bill, it was stated another bill would be drawn up for these workers.

Strikes are recognized as a legitimate means of redress only where there is a just grievance. To be legal, they must be supported by a majority of employees of the department concerned and must be peacefully conducted. However, in time of war all strikes are forbidden.

Organization of Mexican Government employees into unions is definitely encouraged in the bill as the best means of establishing better conditions for Government workers.

Indianapolis Glassblowers Win Pay Increase Contract

Indianapolis, Ind. (AFLNS).—Local No. 64, Glass Bottle Blowers, has secured a new union contract with the Fairmount Glass Works, following a brief strike recently.

The new agreement, covering about 800 members of the local, the plant being 100 per cent organized, provides for the 6-day, 36-hour work week and grants a pay boost of 7½ per cent, while recognizing the union as the sole collective bargaining agent for the company's employees.

Chauffeurs Gain Union Shop Bakery Pact in Aurora, Ill.

Aurora, Ill. (AFLNS).—The makers of Rainbo Bread, doing an extensive business in Aurora and adjacent territory, has signed a 100 per cent union agreement with Aurora Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Local Union No. 423, according to announcement by a union official.

Child Labor Amendment Ratification Campaign Will Be Vigorously Pressed

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to write letters to the members of the legislatures after they meet and insist upon consideration of the amendment."

In December, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent a letter to all State federations of labor, city central bodies and local unions in the delinquent States urging them to mobilize organized labor's forces to persuade legislators to ratify the amendment.

Roosevelt Wrote to Governors

Early in January President Roosevelt sent personal letters to the governors and governors-elect of nineteen of the twenty-four States which had not ratified the amendment but whose legislatures met during 1937, urging them to make ratification "one of the major items in the legislative program of your State this year."

Ratified by Twenty-Eight States

Shortly after the publication of the President's letter, the legislature of Kentucky ratified the amendment. The legislatures of Kansas, Nevada and New Mexico also took favorable action, increasing the number of ratifying States to twenty-eight and raising the enthusiasm of those in favor of the amendment to the point where the belief was quite general that the requisite number of thirty-six ratifying States would be secured during the year.

But reactionary elements mobilized an unanticipated amount of strength against the amendment and persuaded the legislatures of ten States to vote against it, thus destroying the possibility of its ratification during 1937. The States whose legislatures voted against the amendment were: Connecticut, New York, Maryland, Texas, North Carolina, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska and Tennessee.

Labor Standards Bill Is Not Adequate Substitute

It is contended in some quarters that the Fair Labor Standards Bill sponsored by President Roosevelt during the latter part of the recent session of Congress but barred from a vote in the House of Representatives by the arbitrary action of the Rules Committee, and thus thrown over into the session which convenes next January, contains effective prohibition of child labor and therefore diminishes the necessity for the Child Labor Amendment.

The Fair Labor Standards Bill prohibits the labor of children under sixteen years of age in the occupations covered by the Act and restricts the labor of children of sixteen and seventeen years of age in occupations hazardous to their health and well-being. These provisions are a step in the right direction but are most positively not a substitute for the Child Labor Amendment.

Green States Labor's Position

This was especially emphasized by President Green in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor and the House Committee on Labor.

Pointing out that although the legislation sought in the Black-Connery Act is less extensive than the constitutional amendment, but nevertheless "does reach a substantial portion of the field of non-agricultural and non-industrial home work child labor," Mr. Green said:

> **"The Act will have the salutary effect of removing from the opposition to raising in States child labor standards the objection that such high standard States are supposedly at a disadvantage in competition with the lower standard States. By breaking down this alleged advantage through such lower standards, it should also tend to weaken the opposition to final ratification of the constitutional amendment.**
>
> **"But that there may be no doubt as to the present position of the American Federation of Labor, we wish to reaffirm the stand which we have taken as the leader in the fight for a constitutional amendment: we shall not pause in our efforts to push to a successful conclusion the fight for the final ratification by the States of the constitutional amendment submitted to them by Congress in 1924."**

Progressive forces throughout the nation will unitedly join with the American Federation of Labor in a new campaign in favor of the Federal Child Labor Amendment of such scope and effectiveness that during 1938 the legislatures of eight more States will undoubtedly be persuaded to join with the twenty-eight States that have already ratified the amendment and thus abolish that outstanding disgrace to American civilization which permits subversive employers to coin into profits not only the brain and brawn of children of tender years but frequently their very lives as well.

POST OFFICE CLERKS ADOPT SIX-POINT LEGISLATIVE PLAN

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Pawtucket, R. I. Other officers reelected were Secretary Treasurer William Otte, First Vice President John H. Mitcham of Spokane, Vice President Herman Goldstein of New York, and Vice President J. Cline House of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. William H. Gunther of Baltimore, Md., was elected Vice President to succeed former Vice President James Z. Godsey of Richmond, Va.

Many Notables Address Delegates

An important feature of the convention was the unusual number of notable persons who graced its proceedings. Among them were James M. Farley, Postmaster General; James M. Mead, chairman of the House Post Office and Post Roads Committee; Robert Ramspeck, chairman of the House Civil Service Committee; Martin L. Davey, Governor of Ohio; Congressmen John F. Hunter, Harold G. Mosier, Martin C. Sweeney and John Luecke; Deputy First Assistant Postmaster General Jesse Donaldson, and his Assistant, Frank Ellis; W. W. Howes, First Assistant Postmaster General; William L. Slattery, Comptroller, Post Office Department; I. M. Ornburn, secretary, Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; Francis J. Dillon, Representative of the American Federation of Labor; Rev. Harry L. Bowlby, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance; Senator Robert J. Buckley of Ohio, and Lewis L. Fisher, Chief of Service Record and Retirement Division of the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

Hundreds of messages of greetings were received. Among these was a most cordial one from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, which was received with marked enthusiasm.

All of the Toledo newspapers, the Toledo Blade, News-Bee and Times, allotted notably large space to this convention, including in each issue several pages of pictures.

One of the high spots was the presence of Owney, the Postal Dog, loaned by the Post Office Department through the courtesy of First Assistant Postmaster General W. W. Howes.

A publicity headquarters was maintained throughout the convention. In addition to this the opening day of the convention was the occasion of a tremendous publicity rally.

Mead Lauds Union's Achievements

All of the notables who addressed the convention paid warm compliments to the organization on the manner in which its affairs had been conducted. The officials of the Post Office Department stated that the policy of maintaining an open door to officers of the union has been a marked success.

Congressman-at-Large McSweeney complimented the postal employes for rendering a service honorable as the service their comrades rendered in the war.

Congressman James M. Mead pointed to the record of achievement of the organization during the last four years saying "Show me another organization with a record of that nature." "No representatives of any group," he continued, "could have secured any more under present circumstances than your officials have achieved."

Death of Delegate Calahan

The death of J. A. Calahan, delegate from Houston, Texas, and one of the most active members in the organization, was the one outstanding tragedy of the convention. He was found dead in his room as a result of a heart attack. By action of the convention expenses of the transportation of his body to Houston was authorized. A committee was appointed by President George to make all arrangements and to accompany the body to the train. Assistant Secretary Torka, a close personal friend of the deceased, paid him an eloquent and touching tribute.

NORTHWEST LUMBER WORKERS VOTE LOYALTY TO A. F. OF L.

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Council set-up, no C. I. O. or other dual group of organizers can stop our progress. This new set-up equips us with the necessary organizational machinery to go ahead in an ordinary manner.

Backed by Carpenters

"The executive board of the Carpenters and Joiners has insisted that we take the responsibility of making our own gains in our own way. They have guaranteed to back us up to the fullest extent.

"The main result of the meeting was the formation of the Joint Council. This was the result of our determination to organize the Woodworkers under the A. F. of L. and affiliate with the Carpenters and Joiners. It was brought out that the C. I. O. is losing ground in the wood-working industry.

"Temporary officers were elected and a new weekly newspaper is to be published in Seattle. Called The Union Register, it is to be the official paper of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers of the A. F. of L.

Union Label Adopted

"And now for one of our greatest advances. The Lumber and Sawmill Workers are to be granted the union label on products manufactured by the Carpenters and Joiners. We now have complete autonomy of the woodworking industry from stump to finished product. The Carpenters and Joiners take it from there and nail it up, completing the control of all products of the lumber industry.

"This is distinctly an A. F. of L. organization, set up to protect itself against the invading and raiding tactics now being employed by the I. W. A., a C. I. O. affiliate."

Sheboygan Firm Wins Label Of Boot and Shoe Workers

Sheboygan, Wisconsin (AFLNS).—Products of the Leverenz Shoe Company's Sheboygan plant will hereafter carry the union label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, it was announced here, following the signing of a union agreement with Boot and Shoe Workers' Local Union No. 197.

Increasing public demand for shoes bearing the union stamp of the A. F. of L. bona-fide union of boot and shoe makers is credited with being the basic factor in the company's decision to use the label.

15-HOUR DAY OPPOSED BY UNION BUS DRIVERS

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—The Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America is definitely opposed to the recommendation of R. W. Snow, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, favoring a maximum 15-hour working day and 60 hours a week for bus drivers coming under the jurisdiction of the commission.

The exceptions to the recommendation were filed with the commission on behalf of the Amalgamated Association by Charlton Ogburn, American Federation of Labor counsel.